

New species of Alticinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) from New Guinea and islands of South-East Asia

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Abstract: Eighteen new species and one subspecies of Alticinae are described from islands of South East Asia: *Nonarthra dembickyi* sp. nov., *Hemipyxis laysi* sp. nov., *Trachytetra nigricollis* sp. nov., *Chabria pascali* sp. nov., *Acrocrypta manfredi* sp. nov., *A. marginipennis* sp. nov., *A. fulva palawanica* ssp. nov., *Phygasia luzonica* sp. nov. (Philippines), *Trachytetra malucuana* sp. nov., *Manobia riedeli* sp. nov., *M. malukuana* sp. nov. (Maluku), *Sutrea sulawesiana* sp. nov., *Lipromorpha sulawesiana* sp. nov. (Sulawesi), *Sutrea cyanea* sp. nov., *S. papuana* sp. nov., *Chabria minuta* sp. nov., *Arsipoda fulvicornis* sp. nov., *A. fulva* sp. nov., and *A. gorbunovi* sp. nov. (New Guinea).

Key words: Chrysomelidae, Alticinae, SE Asia, New Guinea, new taxa, key to *Arsipoda*.

Introduction

Oriental Alticinae of Southeast Asian islands and especially New Guinea are studied till now quite unsatisfactory, for example, practically no species were known from Maluku Islands. Below I describe 18 new species and 1 new subspecies of Alticinae, among them 8 species from New Guinea 3 species from Maluku, 2 species from Sulawesi and 6 taxa from the Philippines.

In addition a key to the genus *Arsipoda* Erichson, 1842 from New Guinea is given.

Material and methods

Standard taxonomical method of study was used. Body length measurements include head. Male genitalia were fixed with water-soluble glue to beetle-bearing card. Locality labels of the type material are cited in the original version.

Acronyms of type material collections

NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;

CLM – Collection Lev N. Medvedev, Moscow, Russia (all the holotypes currently stored in CLM will be donated to the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia).

Descriptions of new taxa

***Nonarthra dembickyi* sp. nov.** (Fig. 1, plate 35 fig. 1)

Holotype ♂ NHMB, Philippines; Luzon; Kalinga-Ap./abra pr., pass at 17° 30'N, 121° 0'E, 1600 m, 28.III.2000, leg. L. Dembicky.

Paratypes 1 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. CLM, same locality and date as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. This species is named after its collector.

Description: Head fulvous with black vertex, sometimes only on sides, antennae black with 4 basal segments more or less fulvous, prothorax and scutellum fulvous, elytra fulvous with black posterior half (Fig. 1), underside piceous with margins and apex of abdomen fulvous, legs including coxae fulvous. Body ovate, 1.5 times as long as wide. Head shining, with a few very sparse punctures on vertex, frontal tubercles feeble, partly delimited posteriorly. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-5-8-9-10-11-11-10-13, segments 4-9 widened, segment 4 elongate-triangular, 1.5 times as long as wide (Plate 35, fig. 1). Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest at base, with straight side at margins, surface shining, practically impunctate. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, shining, very finely punctate. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) with broadly rounded apex, without any impressions on underside. Length of male 3.7-3.9 mm, of female



4.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Differs well from numerous Philippine species with unusual elytral pattern and structure of antennae, having combination of triangular 4th segment and elongate 5-9 segments.

***Hemipyxis laysi* sp. nov.** (Fig. 2, plate 35 fig. 2)

Holotype ♀ CLM, Philippines, N. Luzon, Kalinga province, Tulgao, 23.VI.1988, secondary vegetation, leg. Pascal Lays.

Derivatio nominis: Species is named after its collector.

Description: Fulvous, antennae black with piceous basal segment, elytra black with base and side margin, narrowed posteriorly fulvous (Fig. 2), tibiae and tarsi black. Body elongate, 1.85 times as long as wide. Head practically impunctate, clypeus with high and long central ridge, prolonged to interantennal space, frontal tubercles subquadrate, and flat, touch each other and delimited behind with deep impressed line. Antennae almost reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 16-7-12-14-15-14-14-11-11-11-13, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins rounded, anterior angles distinct and thickened, posterior angles broadly rounded, surface shining and impunctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, surface shining, finely and densely punctate. Length of body 5.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Near *H. maculata* (L. Medvedev, 1993) differs in other elytral pattern and black antennae, tibiae and tarsi.

***Trachytetra malucua* sp. nov.** (Fig. 8, plate 35 fig. 3)

Holotype ♂ SMNS, Maluku: Is. Ternate, Marikurubu, Gn. Gamalama, 700-1500 m, 29.X.1999, leg. A. Riedel. Paratypes 1♀ SMNS, 1♀ CLM, same locality and date as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: A name of the species is connected with its type locality.

Description: Metallic blue, antennae black, underside and legs black to piceous.

Labrum and clypeus sharply triangular, flat and slightly concave along midline, impunctate, frontal tubercles triangular, obliquely placed and delimited posteriorly with transverse impressed line, vertex shining, impunctate. Antennae reach behind middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-5-6-6-6-

5-6-6-5-5-8, preapical segments about 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.45-1.5 times as wide as long, slightly rounded on sides, broadest in middle, anterior angles thickened and oblique, posterior angles obtusely angulated, surface without basal impression, strongly and densely punctate, with narrow and microsculptured interspaces. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, surface without basal convexity, strongly and densely punctate, interspaces narrow, but mostly flat and shining. Segment 1 of fore tarsus moderately widened in male. Aedeagus (Fig. 8) cuneiform with acute apex and evenly convex on underside. Length of male 2.5 mm, of female 2.7-2.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Near *T. mindanaica* L. Medvedev, 1993 from the Philippines (Mindanao, Basilan), which also has metallic color of upperside and cuneiform aedeagus, but with fulvous antennae and legs, except hind femora.

***Trachytetra (Philaphthona) nigricollis* sp. nov.** (Fig. 9, plate 35 fig. 4)

Holotype ♂ NHMB, Philippines; Mindoro W., Amnay river valley, 25 km SE Santa Cruz, 12°57'N, 120°56'E, 17.IV.2000, leg. Dembicky.

Paratype 1♀ CLM, same locality and date as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: A name of species is connected with its color.

Description: Head and prothorax black, antennae fulvous with segment 1 and 6-8 black, scutellum and elytra red, underside fulvous, legs black with fulvous bases of femora.

Body elongate ovate, convex. Head impunctate, shining, clypeus sharply triangular, flat, interantennal space convex, frontal tubercles triangular, delimited posteriorly with transverse impressed line. Antennae reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-5-9-8-10-9-9-8-8-6-11, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior third near thickened and angulated anterior angles, side margins straight, posterior angles distinct and slightly produced, surface shining, impunctate, with deep and slightly arcuate basal impression. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, surface without basal convexity, shining, finely punctate. Abdominal process between hind coxae with two sharp short ridges. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus of male practically not enlarged. Aedeagus (Fig. 9) with broadly rounded apex. Length of male 3.2 mm,



of female 3.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Differs from numerous species from the Philippines with unusual combination of black prothorax and red elytra, as well as specific color of antennae. This species entirely corresponds to *Philaphthona* L. Medvedev, 1993, which was described as an independent genus, but I reduce it now to subgenus of *Trachytetra* Sharp, 1886, which is very alike to subgenus *Zipangia* Heikertinger, but differs in having ridges on anterior abdominal process.

***Chabria pascali* sp. nov.** (Plate 35, fig. 5)

Holotype ♀ CLM, Philippines, N. Luzon, Ifugao province, Mayoyao, 16° 59'N, 121° 14'E, 28.VII-18.VIII.1988, secondary vegetation, leg. Pascal Lays.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. This species is named after its collector.

Description: Fulvous, antennal segments 5-8 and legs black except fulvous anterior tibiae, which are only slightly blackish on upperside.

Body short ovate, 1.5 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, sharply delimited, moderately convex. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 15-5-10-10-10-10-10-9-9-9-11, preapical segments about 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long, side margins feebly arcuate, anterior angles thickened and slightly angulated, surface impunctate and shining. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, with rather fine and moderately dense punctures, shining, with feeble but distinct humeral tubercle. Wings present. Length of body 4.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis: This species is near *Ch. flava* (Jacoby, 1908) and *Ch. angulicornis* (Clark, 1865) (= *Dimax media* Weise, 1913). The first of them is much larger, with rounded anterior angles of prothorax, impunctate and much more elongate elytra and fulvous legs. The second species widely distributed from Thailand to Palawan, has strongly angulate anterior angles of prothorax, only one apical antennal segment fulvous and much more fine punctures of elytra.

***Chabria minuta* sp. nov.** (Fig. 10)

Holotype ♂ CLM, Indonesia, Papua Barat, environs of Sorong, 0° 55'S, 131° 20'E, 60 m, 27.IV-6.V.2008, leg. O. Gorbunov.

Derivatio nominis: A name of the species is connected with small size of body.

Description: Head black, antennae black with 3 basal and apical one fulvous, prothorax fulvous, scutellum black, elytra dark metallic blue with posterior half of lateral margin very narrowly fulvous, underside black, legs fulvous with black hind femora.

Body short ovate, 1.5 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles obliquely placed. Antennae short, reach humeral tubercle, proportions of segments are as 10-4-3-2-4-4-5-5-6-6-9, preapical segments about as long as wide, 5 apical segments distinctly widened. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest behind middle, side margins arcuate, anterior angles rounded, surface impunctate, shining, without any trace of lateral callus. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, with dense and moderately strong punctures, humeral tubercle very feeble, almost indistinct. Wings developed. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus practically not widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 10). Length of body 2.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Differs from all species of this genus with very small size and unusual combination of fulvous prothorax and metallic blue elytra.

***Manobia riedeli* sp. nov.** (Fig. 11)

Holotype ♂ SMNS, Maluku: Is. Halmahera Buli, Maba, 50-650 m, 8.XI.1999, leg. A. Riedel.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. This species is named after its collector.

Description: Head and upperside dark metallic blue, antennae, underside and legs black.

Head impunctate, interantennal space narrow and convex, frontal tubercles not divided from each other and posteriorly, but sharply delimited on sides with straight frontal grooves going from interantennal space to apical margin of eyes, interocular space a little wider than transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-9-10-10-11-11-12-12-12-11-15, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.65 times as wide as long, broadest near angulate and produced anterior angles, with slightly arcuate side margins, basal lobe arcuate, antebasal transverse impression feebly arcuate, widened in middle, without punctures, remainder of surface convex, impunctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, basal convexity high and impunctate, postbasal impression shallow, remainder of surface with rows of moderately strong punctures, disappearing on apical slope, interspaces flat on dorsum and



costate on sides. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened, narrower than segment 3. Aedeagus thin, with acute triangular apex (Fig. 11). Length of body 2.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis: This is the first species of the genus found on Maluku. It resembles *M. metallescens* L. Medvedev, 1993 from the Philippines (Mindanao), but differs with black antennae and legs as well as other form of aedeagus.

***Manobia malukuana* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♀ SMNS, Maluku: Is. Halmahera Ibu, Kamp. Baru, Gn. Alon, 100-800 m, 25.XI.1999, leg. A. Riedel.

Derivatio nominis: A name of the species is connected with its type locality.

Description: Head dark fulvous with feeble metallic sheen, antennae black with segments 1-5 fulvous and apical segment pale flavous, prothorax greenish violaceous, scutellum blackish, elytra metallic blue, underside black with fulvous abdomen, legs fulvous with black femora.

Head impunctate, interantennal space narrow, ridged, this ridge is partly prolonged to clypeus, frontal tubercles poorly delimited, interocular space a little wider than transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reach middle of prothorax, proportions of segments are as 10-5-5-5-6-6-6-6-5-5-9, preapical segments about 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, broadest at base and feebly narrowed anteriorly, with almost straight side margins and rounded basal lobe, antebasal transverse impression feeble and biarcuate, not widened in middle, all surface, including impression, impunctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, basal convexity moderately high, with a few fine punctures, postbasal impression shallow, remainder of surface with rows of moderately strong rows reduced on apical slope, all interspaces flat. Length of body 2.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Differs from preceding species mostly with color of antennal, abdomen and legs. From all species of this genus differs with combination of metallic color of upperside and tricolor antennae.

***Sutrea cyanea* sp. nov.** (Fig. 12, plate 35 fig. 6)

Holotype ♂ CLM, Indonesia, Papua Barat, environs of Sorong, 0° 55'S, 131° 20'E, 60 m, 27.IV-6.V.2008, leg. O. Gorbunov.

Paratypes 2♀ CLM, same locality and date as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: A name is connected with body color.

Description: Metallic blue, antennae with segments 4-7 or 5-7 black, segments 2-3 or 2-4 and 8-11 fulvous to dark fulvous, legs and scutellum black.

Body ovate. Head impunctate, interantennal space moderately broad and convex, frontal tubercles cuneiform, divided from each other with impressed line and delimited posteriorly with shallow transverse impression. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 13-7-8-8-10-12-12-12-11 (next segments absent), preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins rounded, anterior angles feebly thickened and broadly rounded, posterior angles obtusely rounded, surface shining and practically impunctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.4–1.45 times as long as wide, broadest behind middle, surface with rather strong and dense punctures and well developed basal convexity. Segment 1 of fore tarsi feebly widened in male. Aedeagus (Fig. 12). Length of male 3.5 mm, of female 4.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Differs well from all known species of this genus, having fulvous or rarely black prothorax, with entirely metallic color of upperside.

***Sutrea papuana* sp.nov.** (Fig. 3, plate 35 fig. 7)

Holotype ♀ CLM, Indonesia, Papua Barat, environs of Sorong, 0° 55'S, 131° 20'E, 60 m, 27.IV-6.V.2008, leg. O. Gorbunov.

Derivatio nominis: A name is connected with its type locality.

Description: Head black, antennae fulvous with 5 apical segments piceous, prothorax pale flavous, scutellum black, elytra black with transverse spot before middle and other on apical slope pale flavous (Fig. 3), underside black, legs dark fulvous with black femora, except apices. Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, shining, frontal tubercles cuneiform, strongly convex, divided by a deep impression and delimited from vertex with sharp transverse impression, interantennal space narrow and convex. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 9-4-7-7-9-8-7-6-6-6-7, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, widest in middle, lateral margins arcuate, anterior angles thickened and rounded, posterior angles distinct, slightly produced, hind margin without basal lobe,



surface impunctate, shining. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, shining, very finely punctuate, with feeble basal convexity. Length of body 5.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Near *S. balyi* Jacoby, 1885 from New Guinea, differs with very fine punctures of prothorax and color of underside. It can not be a color form of *S. sexmaculata* Jacoby, 1894, in which antennae without dark apical segments, prothorax more transverse, legs fulvous with only hind femora black, body distinctly smaller.

***Sutrea sulawesiana* sp. nov.** (Figs 4 & 17, plate 35 fig. 8)

Holotype ♀ CLM, Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Duluduo, Tarout, 0° 34'N, 123° 54'E, 600 m, 17-23.IV.2008, leg. O. Gorbunov

Paratype 1♀ CLM, same locality and date as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: A name is connected with its locality.

Description: Fulvous, elytra after basal quarter black (Fig. 4). In holotype apical segments of antennae slightly darkened. Body elongate, but very distinctly widened to behind. Head finely punctuate on vertex, shining, interantennal space moderately broad, flat, frontal tubercles long, cuneiform, divided by a deep impression, but poorly delimited from vertex. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-4-6-7-8-7-7-6-6-6-7, preapical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.3 times as wide as long, widest in middle, lateral margins arcuate, anterior angles thickened, feebly rounded, posterior angles distinct, obtuse, hind margin without basal lobe, surface shining, with microscopical sparse punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, shining, not strongly and very densely punctuate, with distinct basal convexity. Spermatheca (Fig. 17). Length of body 5.6 – 69 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Very near to *Sutrea dimidiatipennis* Jacoby, 1885, but latter species has impunctate head, feeble and not very distinct humeral tubercles, black apices of hind femora and the third antennal segment more than twice as long as the second.

***Lipromorpha sulawesiana* sp. nov.** (Fig. 13, plate 35 fig. 9)

Holotype ♂ CLM, Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, W. Lore Lindu NP, 120 km. S Palu, 800-1000m, 21.IV.2005, Teabroma cacao, under forest remnants, leg. M. M. Bos.

Derivatio nominis: Named after its locality.

Description: Black, anterior part of head and antennal segments 2-5 fulvous.

Body elongate, upperside not pubescent. Head impunctate, interantennal space carinate, frontal grooves very deep, forming almost right angle in the middle, vertex finely microsculptured. Antennae thin and long, reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-6-10-10-10-9-7-7-7-7-10, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, slightly constricted behind arcuate anterior angles and much stronger in basal third, lateral margins between these constrictions straight, hind angles obtuse, surface impunctate, with feeble transverse impression behind anterior margin and practically interrupted in middle and deeply and arcuately depressed in basal quarter. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, parallel-sided with rounded apex, with distinct horizontal and vertical part divided with more strongly costate interspace, basal convexity and postbasal impression very well developed, all rows distinct to apex, interspaces more or less convex, surface shining. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus not widened in male. Aedeagus (Fig. 13) strongly widened to distinctly bilobed apex. Length of body 2.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Resembles *L. fulvilabris* Jacoby from Java, 1893, but differs with black legs and sculpture of upperside; also alike at *L. nigra* L. Medvedev, 1993 and *L. tenebrosa* L. Medvedev, 1993, both from Mindanao, differs from the first with quite other form of aedeagus (Medvedev, 1993a), from the second, having also bilobed apex of aedeagus, with absence of metallic tint, black tarsi and other proportion of aedeagus.

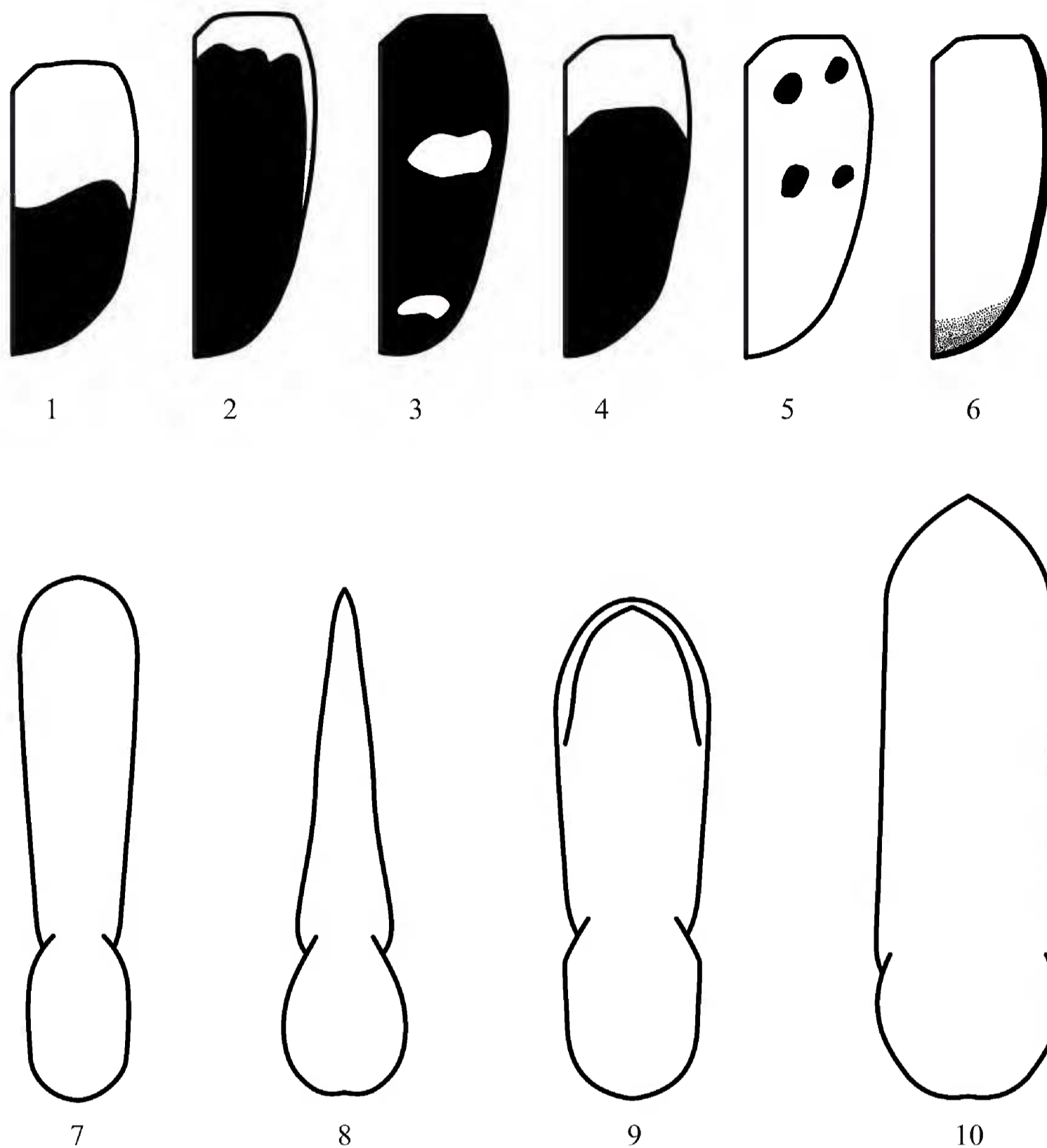
***Arsipoda fulvicornis* sp. nov.** (Fig. 14, plate 35 fig. 10)

Holotype ♂ CLM, Indonesia, Papua Barat, environs of Sorong, 0° 55'S, 131° 20'E, 60 m, 27.IV-6.V.2008, leg. O. Gorbunov.

Derivatio nominis: A name is connected with color of antennae.

Description: Head, antennae, prothorax, scutellum, pro- and mesosternum fulvous, elytra dark metallic blue, metasternum, abdomen and legs black. Body elongate ovate, 2.35 times as long as wide. Head shining, impunctate, clypeus with straight anterior margin, interantennal space moderately broad, strongly convex, frontal tubercles strongly transverse and placed





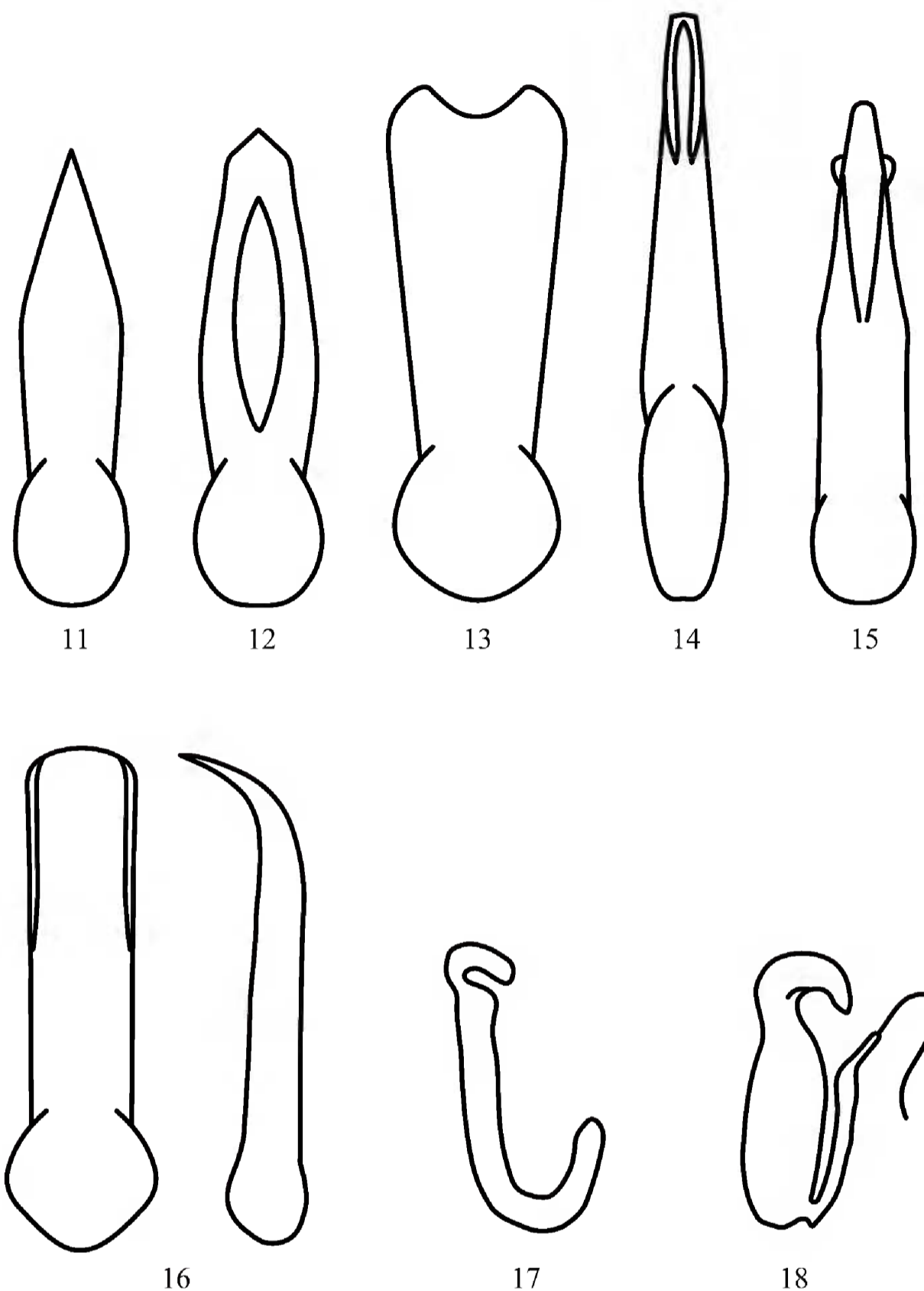
Figures 1-10. New Chrysomelidae taxa. 1-6: Elytral pattern. 1 – *Nonarthra dembickyi* sp. nov.; 2 – *Hemipyxis laysi* sp. nov.; 3 – *Sutrea papuana* sp. nov.; 4 – *Sutrea sulawesiana* sp. nov.; 5 – *Acrocrypta manfredi* sp. nov.; 6 – *Acrocrypta marginipennis* sp. nov.; 7-10: Aedeagi, ventral view. 7 – *Nonarthra dembickyi* sp. nov.; 8 – *Trachytetra malucua* sp. nov.; 9 – *Trachytetra nigricollis* sp. nov.; 10 – *Chabria minuta* sp. nov.

transversely, delimited posteriorly with impressed line, prolonged sides in narrow and sharp ocular furrows. Antennae reach apical quarter of elytra, proportions of segments are as 13-7-11-11-14-13-13-11-11-11-16, segments 5-10 a little more thick and pubescent, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 2.3 times as wide as long, widest near base, feebly narrowed anteriorly and only in apical quarter more quickly converging, anterior angles thickened and narrowly arcuate,

posterior angles right-angled, all angles with bristle, surface shining, very finely punctate and feebly impressed on each side of base. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, broadest behind middle, feebly rounded on sides and broadly rounded on apex, surface shining, with very feeble rows of punctures, interspaces flat and finely punctate. Aedeagus (Fig. 14). Length of body 5.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Near *A. nigripennis*





Figures 11-18. New Chrysomelidae taxa. 11-16: Aedeagi, ventral view (Fig. 16 also lateral view). 11 - *Manobia riedeli* sp. nov.; 12 - *Sutrea cyanea* sp. nov.; 13 - *Lipromorpha sulawesiana* sp. nov.; 14 - *Arsipoda fulvicornis* sp. nov.; 15 - *A. fulva* sp. nov.; 16 - *Acrocrypta manfredi* sp. nov.; 17-18. Spermathecas. 17 - *Sutrea sulawesiana* sp. nov.; 18 - *Phygasia luzonica* sp. nov.

Weise, 1917, differs with entirely fulvous and long antennae, dark metallic elytra and black underside and legs.

***Arsipoda fulva* sp. nov.** (Fig. 15, plate 35 fig. 11)
Holotype ♂ CLM, Indonesia, Papua Barat, environs of Sorong, 0° 55'S, 131° 20'E, 60 m, 27.IV-6.V.2008, leg. O. Gorbunov.
Paratype 1♀ CLM, same locality and date as in holotype

Derivatio nominis: A name is connected with color of body.

Description: Entirely fulvous, only a few apical segments of antennae more or less darkened.
Body elongate ovate, 1.65 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, shining, clypeus with straight anterior margin, interantennal space moderately broad, convex, frontal tubercles subtriangular, feebly convex, separated posteriorly with straight impressed line, which curved near eyes to behind,



forming rather deep furrow along eye. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 12-6-11-10-11-11-12-11-11-10-12, segments 5-11 slightly widened and densely pubescent, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 2.2 times as wide as long, side margins nearly straight and slightly converging from base to thickened anterior angles, posterior angles obtuse all angles with a bristle, surface shining, with fine and very sparse punctures, impressed on either side near base with ill-defined shallow groove. Scutellum small, triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, feebly rounded on sides and broadly rounded on apex, very regularly punctuate, but punctures became feebler on apical slope, interspaces flat, finely punctuate. Segment 1 of fore tarsus of male practically not widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 15). Length of male 4.4 mm, of female 4.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Differs from all other species known from New Guinea with entirely fulvous color of body

***Arsipoda gorbunovi* sp. nov.** (Plate 35, fig. 12)

Holotype ♀ CLM, Indonesia, Papua Barat, environs of Sorong, 0° 55'S, 131° 20'E, 60 m, 27.IV-6.V.2008, leg. O. Gorbunov.

Derivatio nominis: Named after its collector.

Description: Black, 4 basal antennal segments piceous to dark fulvous, elytra with feeble aeneous sheen. Body elongate ovate, 1.8 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, anterior margin of clypeus straight, interantennal space moderately broad, convex, frons 1.5 times as wide as transverse width of eye, frontal tubercles transverse, obliquely placed, delimited behind with arcuate impressed line, prolonged along in deep ocular furrows. Antennae short, reach a little behind humeral tubercle, proportions of segments are as 13-8-10-9-12-11-11-10-10-9-14, segments 5-11 slightly thickened and densely pubescent, preapical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 2.2 times as wide as long, widest behind middle, side margins rounded, anterior angles thickened and rounded, posterior angles distinct, they all with bristle, surface with fine dense punctures and distinct impression on each side of base. Scutellum triangular, small, very finely punctuate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, broadest near middle, feebly rounded on sides and narrowly rounded on apex, with regular rows of punctures, more feeble apically, interspaces flat and punctures. Length of body 6.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Near *A. moerens* Baly, 1877, differs in having legs and apical segments of antennae black, aeneous luster of elytra and larger size.

***Acrocrypta manfredi* sp. nov.** (Figs 5 & 16, plate 35 fig. 13)

Holotype ♂ CLM, [Philippine islands] Mindanao, Surigao.

Derivatio nominis: I dedicate this species to my friend Dr. Manfred Döberl, eminent specialist on Alticinae, who revised this genus.

Description: Reddish fulvous, antennae black with segments 1-3 reddish fulvous and two apical segments fulvous, elytra each with 4 small black spots: two near base and other two just before middle (Fig. 5). Body ovate, 1.3 times as long as wide. Head shining, clypeus and frons impunctate, vertex with fine sparse punctures, anterior margin of clypeus straight, interantennal space broad, larger than diameter of antennal insertion and moderately convex, frontal tubercles triangular, feebly convex, divided from each other with hind part of antennal insertion and delimited posteriorly with arcuate impressed line. Antennae short, reach only humeral tubercle, proportions of segments are as 10-4-7-8-7-6-5-5-5-10, preapical segments as long as wide, subquadrate. Prothorax 2.65 times as wide as long, broadest at base, side margins almost straight, anterior angles broadly rounded and thickened, posterior angles narrowly rounded, surface finely punctuate, more densely in middle. Scutellum triangular, shining and impunctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, oval, surface shining, with feeble humeral tubercles, densely punctuate, with punctures stronger than on middle of prothorax. Aedeagus (Fig. 16) parallel-sided with almost truncate apex, 4.5 times as long as wide, its underside feebly convex. Length of body 4.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis: This genus is rather well studied in the Philippines (Medvedev, 1993, 1994, 1996) and later entirely revised (Döberl 2001). This new species is near *A. octopunctata* Döberl, 2001, which also has 4 spots on each elytron, which are however placed as 1-2-1, besides this species has very thin aedeagus (about 10 times as long as wide) and elongate-triangular apex.

***Acrocrypta marginipennis* sp. nov.** (Fig. 6, plate 35 fig. 14)

Holotype ♀ CLM, Philippine islands, Samar, Catbalogan.

Derivatio nominis: A name is connected with



elytral pattern.

Description: Black, antennae fulvous, elytra reddish fulvous with black lateral margin including outer part of epipleurae and blackish, poorly delimited apical area (Fig. 6), tibiae piceous, more or less mixed with fulvous color. Body ovate, 1.4 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, shining, clypeus with straight anterior margin, interantennal space broader than antennal insertion, flattened, frontal tubercles triangular, almost touch each other, feebly convex, not sharply delimited posteriorly with shallow impression. Antennae thin and very long, reach apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-5-7-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10, preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.2 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, side margins feebly arcuate, anterior angles thickened, rounded with slight angulation, posterior angles broadly rounded, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate, finely microsculptured. Elytra 1.25 times as long as wide, oral, surface shining, extremely finely, almost indistinctly punctate. Length of body 5.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Near *A. obsoleta* Jacoby, 1896 from Sumatra and Malacca, differs with other elytral pattern and very long and entirely fulvous antennae.

***Acrocrypta fulva palawanica* ssp. nov.** (Plate 35, fig. 15)

Holotype ♂ MNHB, Palawan, Cleopatra Needle N.P., Tanabank river valley, 300 m, 20-22.XII.1990, leg. Bolm. Paratypes 3 ex MNHB, 2 ex CLM, same locality and date as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: A name of subspecies is connected with its locality.

Description: Fulvous with elytra reddish fulvous, antennae black with 4 basal segments and basal half of apical segments fulvous. Morphologically identical with *A. fulva* L. Medvedev, 1994 sensu lato, but elytra very finely and sparsely, sometimes almost indistinctly punctate. Aedeagus same as in other 3 subspecies. Length of body 5.6-6.0 mm.

Differential diagnosis: 3 subspecies of *A. fulva* differs only in number of apical fulvous segment. A new subspecies is nearest to *A. fulva sibuyana* L. Medvedev, 1996 from Sibuyan, which has only one fulvous apical segment, but differs in having more reddish elytra with very feeble punctures and bicolor apical antennal segments.

***Phygasia luzonica* sp. nov.** (Fig. 18, plate 35 fig. 16)

Holotype ♀ CLM, Luzon, Imugan.

Derivatio nominis: A name of this species is connected with its locality.

Description: Fulvous, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi black. Body elongate. Head impunctate, clypeus with elevated anterior margin and transverse impression on each side divided with central ridge prolonged into narrow interantennal space, frontal tubercles triangular, sharply delimited posteriorly with transverse impression, interocular space 4 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Proportions of antennal segments are as 12-5-10-11-13, next segments absent, segments 3-5 about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior third, side margins and anterior angles rounded, posterior angles obtusely angulated, surface impunctate, shining, with shallow basal groove. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, finely punctate. Elytra 1.65 times as long as wide, finely and densely punctate, with two ridges behind middle in lateral area and 2-3 feeble folds placed more internally. Spermatheca (Fig. 18). Length of body 8.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Differs from other fulvous species: *P. silacea* (Illiger, 1807) from India and *P. pallida* L. Medvedev, 2009 from Vietnam with twice more large body, partly black legs and specific sculpture of clypeus.

Key to Papuan species of *Arsipoda* Erichson, 1843

A genus *Arsipoda* Erichson, 1843 is known mostly from Australia, but 6 species were described from New Guinea (Heikertinger, Csiki 1940). Position of one species, *A. pulchra* Tryon, 1892, within the genus is quite unclear; a key to other species of New Guinea is given below.



1 Body entirely fulvous, only a few apical antennal segments darkened. Body length 4.4-4.6 mm .. <i>A. fulva</i> sp. nov.	
- Upperside not entirely fulvous	2
2 Prothorax fulvous or reddish	3
- Upperside black, sometimes with metallic sheen	5
3 Elytra black. Antennae black with 4 basal segments fulvous reach to middle of elytra. Underside and legs fulvous. Body length 5.5-7.0 mm	<i>A. nigripennis</i> Weise, 1917
- Elytra metallic to dark metallic	4
4 Elytra metallic green. Antennae fulvous with darkened apices, reach middle of elytra. Underside and legs reddish fulvous. Body length 8.0 mm	<i>A. viridipennis</i> Weise, 1917
- Elytra dark metallic blue. Antennae entirely fulvous, reach apical quarter of elytra. Metasternum, abdomen and legs black. Body length 5.9 mm	<i>A. fulvicornis</i> sp. nov.
5 Upperside black	6
- Upperside black with distinct metallic luster	7
6 Underside black, fore and mid legs and hind tarsi fulvous. Body length 5.7-5.8 mm.....	<i>A. moerens</i> Baly, 1877
- Breast piceous, abdomen fulvous, legs fulvous with hind femora and tibiae black to piceous. Length 6.8 mm	<i>A. wallacei</i> Baly, 1877
7 Legs black with fulvous tarsi. Prothorax with aeneous, elytra with blue luster. Body length 4.5 mm	<i>A. fulvitarsis</i> Weise, 1917
- Legs entirely black. Elytra with feeble aeneous luster. Body length 6.0 mm	<i>A. gorbunovi</i> sp. nov.

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Plate 35

MEDVEDEV, L.N.: New species of Alticinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) from New Guinea and islands of South-East Asia



Figures 1-16. Habitus of new Chrysomelidae taxa, dorsal view. 1 - *Nonarthra dembickyi* sp. nov.; 2 - *Hemipyxis laysi* sp. nov.; 3 - *Trachytetra. malukuana* sp. nov.; 4 - *Trachytetra. nigricollis* sp. nov.; 5 - *Chabria pascali* sp. nov.; 6 - *Sutrea cyanea* sp. nov.; 7 - *Sutrea papuana* sp. nov.; 8 - *Sutrea sulawesiana* sp. nov.; 9 - *Lipromorpha sulawesiana* sp. nov.; 10 - *Arsipoda fulvicornis* sp. nov.; 11 - *Arsipoda fulva* sp. nov.; 12 - *Arsipoda gorbunovi* sp. nov.; 13 - *Acrocrypta manfredi* sp. nov.; 14 - *Acrocrypta marginipennis* sp. nov.; 15 - *Acrocrypta fulva palavanica* ssp. nov.; 16 - *Phygasia luzonica* sp. nov.